A

DISSERTATION

ON THE

Inflammatory, Gangrenous,

AND

Putrid SORE THROAT.

ALSO ON THE

PUTRID FEVER,

TOGETHER WITH

Their Diagnosticks and Method of Cure.

By F. PENROSE, Surgeon.

— — — — — — — *Ut si*
Cæcus iter monstrare velit, tamen aspice, si quid
Et Nos, quod cures proprium fecisse, loquamur. HOR.

OXFORD,

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A

DISSERTATION

ON THE

Inflammatory Sore THROAT, &c.

A Putrid Fever, attended with a putrid ſore Throat, having raged a great deal in this Part of the Country for ſome Years laſt paſt, and ſome of thoſe afflicted therewith appearing to me to be treated in a different Manner from what is found by Experience to be right; I therefore determined to preſent the Publick with my Obſervations thereon: the more ſo, as this is a Diſorder much oftener attendant on the Poor than on the Rich, ſo that very few of thoſe afflicted with it are attended by a Phyſician, in Compariſon with thoſe who fall to the Share of the Apothecary. And though Dr. *Huxham* and Dr. *Fothergill* have treated ſo fully on the *malignant* or *gangrenous* ſore Throat, as to make ſome

Perſons imagine little more can be ſaid upon the Subject; yet, on conſidering what has hitherto been wrote by thoſe two deſervedly approved Writers, as well as what has been obſerved by others on theſe Diſorders, there appeared to me ſomething yet wanting, whereby to diſtinguiſh each of the *three* ſore Throats (for my Experience directs me to a *threefold* Diſtinction) from the other; more particularly the *gangrenous* ſore Throat from that which attends putrid Fevers, and therefore may moſt juſtly be called the *putrid* ſore Throat.

If this has been the Caſe, many muſt have died for Want of a proper Knowledge of the Diagnoſticks to diſtinguiſh one from the other? And from that Want, by giving Medicines of an oppoſite Nature to ſuch as are found to be the only ones that give Aſſiſtance had the Diſorder been properly diſtinguiſhed.

Now, therefore, could the Diagnoſticks be pointed out with that Preciſion as not to be miſtaken therein, I think, it cannot be doubted but that it would be the Means of preſerving the Lives of many; for there are few Diſorders attending the Human Frame wherein the Symptoms are *ſo nearly alike*, and require ſo much Judgment and Experience to diſtinguiſh between

between them, as these Disorders do; and yet at the same Time, if you fail therein you not only fail of giving your Patient the desired Relief, but, by this most fatal Mistake, you also use the most likely Method to aggravate his Distemper, and even to destroy him.

From what has been observed, the chief Thing to be desired is proper Diagnosticks, whereby to distinguish these *three* sore Throats from each other, viz. the *Inflammatory*, the *Gangrenous*, and the *Putrid*, as each requires not only a different, but a contrary, Treatment from the other.

As an Inflammation preceeds all the three Sorts, I shall therefore begin with that of the inflammatory Kind.

The Person afflicted with an inflammatory sore Throat, or what is often called a Quinsey, is most often attacked when inflammatory Disorders prevail; is generally of a robust Constitution with a thick and sizy Blood, having all the Symptoms of an inflammatory Fever; as a strong, quick, and full Pulse, high-coloured and crude Urine, great Pain particularly in the Part affected; the Tonsils, &c. appear to be greatly inflamed, tense and smooth; which Inflammation *continually increaseth throughout*

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the whole Diſorder, and the Swelling thereof ſometimes endangers Suffocation; the Largeneſs and Tenſeneſs of it preſſing on the Wind-pipe ſo much, and in ſuch a Manner, as to prevent the Air from having a Paſſage into the Lungs.

Now the proper Method of treating this ſore Throat, being ſo well known and ſo clearly pointed out by Phyſical Writers, I ſhall only obſerve that the very Method to be uſed in this Diſorder, is the ſame with others of the inflammatory Kind; as Evacuations of all Sorts with cooling, emollient, opening, and diluting Medicines.

Having given a ſhort Deſcription of the inflammatory ſore Throat, I ſhall now proceed to the *gangrenous* one.*

This Diſorder ſeems at firſt to be local, or that the Tonſils, &c. are the principal Parts affected; and that all the other dreadful Symptoms, which follow, derive their Source from *that Place*, in the ſame Manner as a Mortification, which follows on a compound Fracture

* This is the Diſorder for which Dr. *Fothergill* and Dr. *Huxham* have not only given the Diagnoſticks, together with the Method of Cure, but have alſo been at the Trouble to collect the Obſervations of moſt Perſons of Eminence before them, who have taken Notice of it; for which they have received the Approbation of all Phyſicians.

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of the Leg, or any other Accident; for in this we often ſee an Emphyſematous Tumor reach as far as the Abdomen, ſome Time before any Mortification can be perceived, in or near the fractured Part; and Experience has long convinced us that, if we attempt to take off the Limb after this *gangrenous* Swelling is once begun, a Mortification and Death enſues; nay I have often obſerved that when a Mortification comes on from internal Cauſes, which has affected the Toes, but by proper Treatment has been ſtopped, and perhaps the mortified Toe ſeparated from the ſound Part, ſo far as to require little more than to cut through the rotten Tendons, to take it away; yet on performing this little Operation, the Mortification has again come on.*

Hence we may obſerve that any Thing which increaſes the Inflammation of theſe Parts, will be a Means of bringing on a Mortification the ſooner.

* This ſhews us that the Circulation of the Blood in the affected Part is ſo very weak, that any Thing, which occaſions the leaſt Obſtruction in the Veſſels, haſtens the Mortification; nay if it is already ſtopped will often bring it on afreſh.

This muſt be the Caſe of Scarifications, or any Violence, uſed on the affected Parts; for by theſe Operations, Obſtructions in the ſmall Veſſels muſt be occaſioned; which, if Nature is not ſtrong enough to throw off by Digeſtion, muſt occaſion a Mortification,

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From hence we may alſo be inſtructed how to avoid the bad Conſequences likely to follow, by endeavouring to ſeparate the mortified *Sloughs* from the Throat, *ſooner* than Nature does it of her own Accord.*

Hence alſo Surgeons ſhould be deterred from making theſe Scarifications, which are too often performed on the Parts when they firſt begin to gangrene and mortify.

Hence alſo we may be inſtructed that the Gargles uſed in a putrid ſore Throat, ſhould

* This is a Practice which Dr. *Fothergill* gives the ſtrongeſt Injunctions againſt, both from his own Experience, and alſo from that of others.

For ſays he, "when the Tendency to Putrefaction is ſtopped, theſe Sloughs in moſt Caſes come off ſpontaneouſly; or their Separation may be promoted by ſuitable Remedies and Applications. But it ſeems *by no Means adviſeable to attempt it by Force*, or to ſcrape them off with the Fingers or Inſtruments, as *Severinus* propoſes; ſince the Experiment has been tried, but with ſuch unhappy Conſequences, as are ſufficient to diſcourage one from perſiſting in this Method.

"In a Caſe where I was concerned, previous to my being called in, a Surgeon had endeavoured to ſeparate the Sloughs by the Aſſiſtance of his Probe: *He ſucceeded in his Attempt without much Difficulty*: but was ſurprized to ſee the ſame Parts covered the next Day with thick, dark, aſh-coloured Sloughs, penetrating deep into the Subſtance.

"It is true, that Sloughs have been ſometimes ſcarified, from an Apprehenſion, that Matter was lodged underneath them, without any manifeſt Inconvenience; but as there are Inſtances of fatal Mortifications having enſued, it ſeems moſt prudent to decline the Practice." FOTHERGILL, p. 61.

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be uſed as Gargles only, and not be thrown in with too great a Violence by a Syringe.

Hence Surgeons may obſerve that no Violence muſt be uſed to the gangrenous Part, until the Mortification is ſtopped; and not then till a thorough Separation of the dead Parts is made from the ſound: But yet, being called in to a Caſe of this Kind, he muſt not be an idle Spectator, but, by the moſt proper Means, endeavour to aſſiſt his Patient.

In the firſt Place, by outward Applications, to invigorate the Part affected, by giving a *Breathe* to the putrid Matter; and alſo to uſe the moſt proper Methods in aſſiſting Nature to ſeparate the dead Parts from the ſound.

Secondly, by internal, by cordial, and alexipharmac Medicines, to keep up a proper Force or *Expanſion* within; and by that Means not only prevent this putrid Matter from *overcoming* and then deſtroying the Vitals, but alſo to animate and invigorate the Blood, that it may be able to *force off* the putrid *Virus*, by the Pores of the Skin, by Urine, &c.

In the *gangrenous* ſore Throat, the *Uvula*, *Tonſils*, &c. are the Parts firſt affected; for, on the firſt Complaint, we find theſe Parts ſwelled, puffed up, and inflamed, (though at the ſame

Time they have a flabby Appearance) ſoon after turning of a ciniritious or livid Colour, while the Patient otherwiſe ſeems in good Health; (the Pulſe, Urine, &c. being little different from thoſe of a ſound Perſon) and all the Train of dreadful Symptoms following in much the ſame Manner, as they do, when a Mortification ſucceeds on a hurt or fractured Limb.

From hence the ſame Method, which has been found to be moſt uſeful in Mortifications of this Kind, will alſo give the greateſt Relief in this moſt terrible, and often fatal, Diſorder; but as we find only few Patients recover, when once a Mortification is come on, (whether the Mortification proceeds from an internal or external Cauſe;) ſo we muſt expect to loſe many of our Patients, though treated with the greateſt Skill and Care.

Now, as theſe two Diſorders ſeem ſo near allied, viz. the Mortification from a *hurt Limb*, and the Mortification in the *gangrenous* ſore Throat; ſo, I think, the moſt rational Method will be to treat them both in the ſame Manner.

Therefore as, this formidable Diſorder, the gangrenous ſore Throat, happens but ſeldom, and 'tis but of very late Years ſince any juſt

Obſervations

Obſervations have been made thereon; and the Management of the other ſeems to be well underſtood by the frequent Obſervations and long Experience of the Caſe; ſo, I think, the Manner of Treatment will not be difficult; though perhaps, even by this very Method, we muſt expect to loſe a great many of our Patients, who are attacked with the greateſt Violence.

Now the beſt Methods uſed, in order to ſtop the Mortification on a *gangrenous* Limb, are found to be warm, aromatick, Fomentations; active Digeſtives, as yellow Baſilicon mixed with Oil of Turpentine, &c. on the mortified Part; in order by its great Activity, to ſeparate the dead Parts from the ſound; and then covering up the *gangrenous* Limb with warm antiſeptic Cataplaſms, as *London* or *Venice* Treacle.

While we are thus taking Care of the affected Part, we muſt by no Means neglect internal Medicines; for ſometimes we have a Turn, given to the Conſtitution, by Nature, which could not be hoped for from Art; this teaches us that as great, if not the greateſt Relief, may be expected from internal Medicines. Therefore if we can give ſuch as will have a

ſufficient Power to *animate and keep up the internal Expanſion*, and to invigorate the Blood, ſo as to prevent the *putrid Juices from forcing* themſelves farther into the Human Frame; we then keep this moſt terrible Diſorder at a Diſtance, and come off with the Loſs of the mortified Parts only.

Now the internal Medicines, which Experience has found to be moſt effectual in the Mortification of a Limb, are *Bark* Medicines, joined with the ſtrongeſt Cordials, as *Pulv. contray. s. & comp. Conf. Raleigh, Mithrid, Conf. Card*; *Ther. Androm, Croc, R. Serpent, Virg.* &c. Which are the ſame as the Doctors *Fothergill* and *Huxham* have recommended, and all Experience hath found to be moſt beneficial in the *gangrenous* ſore Throat.

Hence we may obſerve, that the outward Applications in the *gangrenous* ſore Throat muſt be warm aromatick Fomentations and Fumigations; to which Fumigations may be added ſome active Balſamicks, as Frankincenſe, Olibanum, Mirrh, &c. Gargariſms compounded of the ſame Ingredients, which the Patient ſhould often uſe warm, to cleanſe the Mouth and Parts affected; to prevent, as much as poſſible, any of the malignant *Virus* from entering

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the Stomach; but then these Gargarisms should only be used as Gargles to wash the Mouth, and not be thrown in forcibly with a Syringe, in order *to push off the Sloughs before Nature does that Office herself.*

The outside of the Throat should be covered with a thick Cataplasm of *Venice* or *London Treacle*, the first I should prefer; at the same Time, making the Patient take, every four or five Hours, a proper Quantity of *Bark*, to *invigorate*, joined with the highest Cordials and Alexiphormacs to *animate* the Blood and keep up the Patient.

This is the proper Way to keep him up, and not by *Food*, which is sometimes ordered, which at this Time, when the Stomach is incapable of digesting, (and if it were capable) it would only be a Means of cloging the Constitution and obstructing the Medicines, and thereby of greatly disordering the Patient, as I have too often observed.

And here I cannot help taking Notice of that absurd Practice, I have sometimes seen, of ordering Jellies, Beef Tea, and Things of this Kind in Fevers, particularly of the putrid Kind. Had the Dictates of Nature been properly attended to, they would have seen, (if

not from Experience) the Abſurdity of this Method; for, notwithſtanding theſe Dictates are not ſo certain as the Inſtinct of Animals, yet, if they are properly attended to, they will be of greater Conſequence, than they are often thought to be.

Indeed, moſt of the Efforts of Nature are generally the Method ſhe makes uſe of to throw off ſomething that is offenſive to the Conſtitution; and by that Means diſburthening herſelf of an uneaſy Load, and making her Operations go on aright; as the *Gout*, *Fevers* of all Kinds, &c. And moſt commonly the Methods ſhe therein points out, are the proper ones for ſetting herſelf aright; as, for Inſtance, when a Fever comes on, the general Attendants are a Loathing of Food, Thirſt, Indolence, &c. therefore the general Methods ſhe points out to relieve herſelf are Reſt, Abſtinence, with Plenty of ſome thin diluting Liquor; and every Perſon of Obſervation and Experience will find, that indulging her in thoſe Methods will anſwer the End towards a Cure.

Hence the Abſurdity of that Practice may be obſerved, that becauſe the Stomach and digeſtive Faculties loathe Animal Food, and cannot

not be made to take it under a ſolid Form; they muſt be *cheated* into the Uſe of the ſtrongeſt and moſt nouriſhing Parts of it, *in the Form of a thin diluting Liquor*, as Jellies, ſtrong Broths, Beef Tea, &c.

Hence I obſerve, that the bare mentioning of this Practice is enough to ſhew the Abſurdity of it; and I ſhall only give a Caution to ſuch as are lately recovered from theſe Kind of Fevers, to be a little careful how they make Uſe of them too ſoon, in too great a Quantity, or too ſtrong; for by their late Diſorder, perhaps, their Conſtitution being cleared of its former Incumbrance, the Appetite may be deſirous of more Food, than the Weakneſs of its digeſtive Faculties is able to aſſimulate with its Conſtitution; which if it does, one of theſe two Things muſt follow, either the Redundancy muſt be thrown off by Vomit or Stool or elſe it muſt clog up the Veſſels, and lay a Foundation for a freſh Diſorder of the ſame Kind with that it has but ſo lately got rid of. This is not bare Theory, but what every Man of Experience muſt have often ſeen.

Having deſcribed the *inflammatory* and the *gangrenous* ſore Throats, with their Diagnoſticks and Methods of Cure, I come to the

putrid

putrid, or that attending *putrid Fevers*, which I have often ſeen confounded with the *gangrenous*.

This, though a Diſorder, affecting the ſame Parts, as the former, and often miſtaken for that; yet, by properly attending to the Symptoms of both, it will not be ſo difficult to diſtinguiſh them as ſome may imagine, and when diſtinguiſhed, this will be found to require a different Treatment from the other.

For, as in the *gangrenous*, the Effect on the Throat ſeems to be the original Cauſe of all the dreadful Symptoms which follow, ſo this ſore Throat, which oftentimes attends putrid Fevers, is not an original Diſorder, but a Symptom, which owes its Cauſe to the putreſcent State of the Juices; perhaps, in the firſt Place, brought on by the State of the Air, as is the Caſe in all epidemical Diſorders; this generally being one of that Kind; which, from the beſt Obſervations I have been able to make, is not infectious or contagious, tho' it will often run through Houſes, nay even Towns; as all other epidemical Diſorders will: As, for Inſtance, I have often obſerved the Ague itſelf (when epidemical) to run through Houſes or Towns, and ſometimes even

even through the Kingdom; and yet I do not remember that any Physician thought it infectious or contagious: But then, both in this and that, such Persons who go backwards and forwards to visit the Sick, are infected indifferently with those who never go near them. *

The contrary is observed in the *gangrenous* sore Throat; many Physicians having taken Notice that it is often propagated by Contact from one Person to another.

The gangrenous is a very rare and uncommon Disorder, whereas the *putrid* one, or that which attends putrid Fevers, is very common; indeed most of the epidemical Fevers, which general rage about Autumn, and the Beginning of Winter, partake of the putrid Kind; and if observed with Care, will be often found

* From a Number of Observations, I have found, that notwithstanding all epidemical Disorders are agreed to be occasioned and propagated by the Air; yet, I have often remarked it, that when any of these Disorders afflict an House or Town, that those whose Business calls them to be a great Part of their Time in the open Air, more often escape it than those confined to the House, or such as take more than ordinary Care of themselves within Doors.

This indeed seems to be, in some Measure, accounted for from some of the following Observations, that most epidemical Disorders are of the *putrid Kind*, and most often attack such as are of a flabby or tender Constitution.

to be attended with Ulcers or Apthæ in the Throat.

Theſe epidemical putrid Fevers, (as has already been obſerved) for the moſt part begin among the lower Sort of People, whoſe Diet is poor; though after they have raged ſome Time thoſe that live more freely are afflicted likewiſe.

In the *gangrenous* ſore Throat, the *Uvula*, *Tonſils*, &c. *are affected from the very Seizure*; on the contrary, thoſe of the *putrid* Kind do not make their Appearance, ſometimes for many Days after the firſt Attack of the Fever, *and never*, *or very rarely at firſt.*

The *gangrenous* often carries them off in two or three Days; and ſeldom delays the Time longer than Nine or Ten.

A putrid Fever, attended with a *putrid* ſore Throat, will ſometimes continue more than a Month, from the firſt Seizure, and carry off the Perſon at laſt.

From what has been obſerved, I think, it will not be difficult to diſtinguiſh the *putrid* ſore Throat from the *gangrenous*; but as in the Beginning it will be more difficult to diſtinguiſh a *putrid Fever*, from an *inflammatory one*, and of Conſequence the *putrid* ſore

Throat

Throat from the *inflammatory*; I ſhall deſcribe the Symptoms attending a putrid Fever, in as clear a Manner as I am capable of doing; being well ſatisfied of the fatal Conſequence likely to follow by miſtaking One for the Other, as the Treatment neceſſary to One, is as different from what the Other requires, as Heat is from Cold.

As I have already made Obſervations on the inflammatory, I ſhall confine myſelf to the *putrid*; after deſcribing its Symptoms, I ſhall point out what ſeems, from Experience, to be the beſt Method of Cure; after which to confirm, explain, and make clear, what I have ſaid, I ſhall give ſome Hiſtories of it, and ſhall take all poſſible Care to ſelect the moſt *particular or appoſite*, ſo as to illuſtrate what I have before obſerved.

Putrid Fevers (as has been before taken Notice of) moſt commonly take their Riſe about Autumn or the Beginning of Winter, eſpecially after a hot dry Summer; and laſt till after the Winter Solſtice, though ſometimes they attack at all Seaſons of the Year; it generally goes harder with thoſe of a tender or weak Conſtitution; who likewiſe are more generally affected than others.

The Perſon when firſt ſeized, often mopes about the firſt two or three Days with little Complaints, perhaps little Chills, which are often ſucceeded by alternate Heats, Liſtleſſneſs, Pain in the Head, Back, and Limbs, Sleepineſs, Stupidity, Anxiety, Reſtleſſneſs, Sickneſs, Vomiting, Purging, Dejection of Spirits; ſome of theſe Symptoms begin the Attack; and though theſe are alſo Symptoms which are generally Attendants at the Beginning of an Inflammatory Fever, yet there is commonly this Difference, that in the inflammatory Caſe they come on moſtly at *once*, and with *great Violence*; whereas, in the putrid one, they increaſe by *ſlow Degrees*, unleſs the Diſorder is uncommonly ſevere.

In the Beginning of a putrid Fever the Urine is of a natural Colour; and if left to ſtand twelve Hours, depoſites a mealy or woolly Sediment, ſometimes quite pale and clear, at other Times, though not often, of ſo dark a Colour as if Blood was mixed with it; but then it generally lets fall a Sediment after ſtanding.

Whenever I am called in at the Beginning of a Fever, if I find a Sediment in the Urine, I obſerve it to be of a bad Kind, and generally of

of long ſtanding, more particularly if it is of a natural Colour.*

As in an inflammatory Caſe, we do not find the Criſis to take Place 'till the Urine begins to be cloudy, and to depoſit a Sediment: ſo, in the putrid one, there is ſeldom or ever an Alteration for the better, till the Urine becomes clear; and if it had been pale, of an higher Colour.

The Blood, if drawn away, at this Time, is of a looſe Texture, though ſometimes never ſeparating any *Serum*.

The Pulſe, at the Beginning, differing but little from that of a Perſon in Health, though for the moſt Part quick and ſmall.

The Tongue generally furred a great deal, often black and dry; very often, after the Fever has continued ſome Days, this Fur comes off in a Slough, and leaves the Tongue quite red, in Appearance, juſt as if the Skin had been pulled off, but ſoon gets again dry and

* Perhaps it may be thought by ſome, that I have been too particular in Regard to the Urine, as there are many who think it of little or no Conſequence; but this I can aſſert, that after making the moſt exact Obſervations I have been able to make, there is no one Diagnoſtick which is ſo certain a Characteriſtick, in the Beginning, between an inflammatory and putrid Fever, as the Urine.

and rough, and upon putting your Finger on it feels like a Grater; the Breath full and hot.

After ſome Days continuance of the Fever, they often complain of a Diſorder in their Throat, as a Heat and burning, with ſome Difficulty of ſwallowing, but this laſt Symptom is not near ſo troubleſome and violent, as what we often meet with in an inflammatory Caſe.

On examining the Mouth and Throat, we often find the *Uvula*, *Tonſils*, &c. covered with ciniritious or white *Eſchars*, having the ſame Appearance with thoſe of any fleſhy Part that has been lately burnt; at other Times covered over with white Spots, or *Aphthæ*.

Now, by attending cloſely to the foregoing Obſervations, a putrid Fever may be diſtinguiſhed from an inflammatory, and Experience has ſhewed that the Treament muſt be different from that of either the *gangrenous* or the *inflammatory*.

For, as has been already obſerved, the *inflammatory* muſt be treated with Evacuations of all Sorts, with emollient, cooling, and diluting Medicines.

The *gangrenous*, with the ſtrongeſt outward Applications:

Applications: inwardly with Cordials, Alexipharmacs, and the Bark.

The *putrid*, together with the Fever attending it, muſt be treated with Cordial and Alexipharmac Medicines, joined with Antimonials. The Mouth and Throat to be waſhed often with warm and diſcutient Gargles, ſuch as a Decoction of *Contrayerva*, with *Tinct. Myrrh*, &c. ſo as to clean it of its *Sordes*, and prevent any Part of them from getting into the Stomach and Gullet; but then it ſhould not be thrown in with ſo great a Force as that of a Syringe.

Here I muſt obſerve the great Uſe of Antimonials in this Sort of Fever, which ſeems to be a Specifick in it.*

The Preparations of Antimony from which I have obſerved the greateſt Benefits to ariſe, have been *Huxham's Eſſence or Tincture* thereof, unwaſhed *Diaphoretick Antimony* (for after it is waſhed, it is nothing but a mere *Calx*) Dr. *James*'s Powder; but the moſt efficacious of all is that valuable Preparation of it, The

* The Thanks not only of every Practioner in Phyſick, but alſo of Society in general, are due to the learned Dr. *Huxham*; who (by his juſt Obſervations in his Method of treating Fevers) has been the chief Means of bringing Antimonials into that general Eſteem they now have in theſe Diſorders.

Virt.

Virt. Antim. Cerat. ſo much and ſo juſtly recommended in the *Edinburgh* Medical Eſſays, by the judicious Dr. *Pringle*, who had it communicated to him by Dr. *G. Young*; he having been in Poſſeſſion of it for ſome Years; but as ſome Perſons may ſtill imagine this to be a rough Medicine, without giving it a fair Trial, I ſhall add Dr. *Young*'s Account of it in his own Words.

" This Medicine, ſays he, has been practiſed
" with Succeſs for the Dyſentery, and the
" Preparation of it kept a Secret for many
" Years.

" When firſt it was communicated to me,
" I thought it ſo harſh and dangerous a Me-
" dicine, that I had no Courage to try it for
" ſome Years, and even then I began the
" Doſe with one Grain, increaſed it gradu-
" ally to twenty, which is the largeſt I have
" yet given.

" As ſoon as I was convinced by a Num-
" ber of Experiments, that it was both mild
" and efficacious in curing the Dyſentery, I
" publiſhed the Receipt in the *Edinburgh*
" News Papers, being under no Promiſe of
" Secrecy with Regard to this, and being
" reſolved

" resolved never to make a Secret of any Me-
" dicine whatever.

" I do not expect that any Physician will
" incline to give a full Dose at first, without
" better Authority than I can give to Stran-
" gers, but the cautious may give as small a
" Dose as they please, and make first Trials
" almost in any Disease, where Purgatives will
" do no Harm, and increase it gradually as
" they find it operate.

" I gave it in *Dysenteries*, with or without
" a Fever, whether epidemical or not.

" I never began with a larger Dose than ten
" Grains, because it frequently operates as vio-
" lenty at first, as twenty at last, even upon
" the same Patient.

" In its Operations it sometimes makes the
" Patient sick and vomit; it purges almost
" every Person, but I have known it cure
" without any sensible Evacuation or Sickness;
" nay in violent Dysenteries they purge sel-
" domer than without it.

" If it purge sufficiently, or fatigue the Pa-
" tient any way, I intermit a Day or two be-
" twixt each Dose, the same as I do with
" other Purgatives.

" As I have cured ſome with one Doſe, I
" have been obliged to give others five or ſix,
" eſpecially when the firſt Doſes have been
" too mild; and I have often thought a weak
" Doſe did no Good in Chronic Caſes.

" After a ſecond or third Doſe the Stools
" are ſeldom bloody, the Gripes and Sickneſs
" are much abated, and the mucous Stools
" are leſs viſcid.

" Give it on an empty Stomach, for then
" it operates moſt mildly.

" Forbid drinking any Thing after it for
" three hours, unleſs the Patient is very ſick
" or diſpoſed to vomit, in which Caſe give
" warm Water, as in other Vomits.

" It may be given ſafely to Women with
" Child, and to Children on the Breaſt, you
" may give Half a Grain.*

" *G. Y.*"

* As theſe Obſervations may fall into the Hands of ſome who have not ſeen the Preparation of this great and powerful Medicine, and yet may be willing to try its Effects, I ſhall here ſubjoin the Receipt of it from Dr. *Young* himſelf, together with his Method of preparing it.

" Take *Glaſs of Antimony* in Powder one Ounce, *Bees Wax*
" one Dram, melt the Wax in an Iron Ladle, then add the
" Powder; ſet them on a ſlow Fire without Flame, for the
" Space of Half an Hour, continually ſtirring them with a
" Spathula, then take it from the Fire, pour it upon a Piece of
" clean white Paper, powder it, and keep it for Uſe.

" I was

After I had read this Account of Dr. *Young*'s, together with Dr. *Pringle*'s, and the Accounts of four other Physicians and Surgeons, who all agreed that the *Vitr. Antim. cerat.* had been given by them with great Success; all of whom being Men of Character, I did not in the least doubt their Veracity, but yet from the Opinion I always entertained of *Stibium*, I could not help acting with Caution in administering it; but after repeated Trials I found the Efficacy of it not only to be equal to the Account there given of it, but also that it was as *efficacious in the Diarrhœa which attends putrid Fevers.*

"I was at first so scrupulous in preparing this Medicine, that "I wished the Degree of Heat had been assigned, as well as "the Space of Time necessary in the Preparation; but I have "since found, that I both vary the Time and Degree of Heat, "without perceiving any Difference in the Operation of the "Medicine.

"After it has been about twenty Minutes on the Fire, it be-"gins to change the Colour, and in ten more, comes pretty "near the Colour of Snuff, by which Colour I know it is "sufficiently prepared, without attending to the Degree of "Heat or Space of Time.

"The ordinary Dose for an Adult is ten or twelve Grains; "but for the greater Safety, I commonly begin with six; to a "strong Man I have given a Scruple, which sometimes works "so mildly that I have thought it too weak."

Some Time after reading this Account of the *Vitr. Antim. cerat.* in the *Edinburgh* Medical Essays, we had a putrid epidemical Fever raged among us, attended with a violent Diarrhœa or Purging; and neither the Diarrhœa nor the Fever seemed to give way to any Medicine that could be given, I therefore began to give the *Vitr. Antim. cerat.*

I always began with two Grains, joined with Cordial and Alexipharmac Medicines, every six Hours; and increased the Dose so much as sometimes to give ten or twelve Grains, but not so much as to occasion vomiting; though if it did, the Patient always seemed relieved by it. My Rule of giving it always was to begin with two Grains, and to increase the Dose so far as to make the Patient sick; but, whenever I found it occasion him to vomit, I never increased the Dose any farther.

I have for some Years past attended great Numbers in *putrid* Fevers, most of whom have had a Diarrhœa, Sickness, &c. during which Time I have never observed any one Medicine, *when the Disorder has been violent*, to give much Relief, where this has not been joined with it.

Where

Where the Case was bad, the *Putrescence* of the Juices overcoming every other Medicine; the poor Patient, every Hour was melting away by the Diarrhæa, &c. whereas, on the contrary, the specifick Virtues of this Medicine, seemed often, to curb it, almost as apparently, as the Bark does an Ague; therefore, from the great Relief I have often observed, in those putrid Cases, from this Medicine; I have Reason to hope many Lives will be saved, when it comes to be in the general Use it deserves.

From repeated Experience, in a great Number of Cases, I am convinced that the Bark cannot be given with *Safety* till the *Virulence* of the Fever is over; for, before that Time, it not only increases the Diarrhæa, and Fever too, but also brings on Twitchings of the Tendons, Convulsions, Stupidity, &c. and always in these Cases, the Fever increases, in Proportion as the loose Stools increase.

From hence, I do not mean to exclude Bark Medicines entirely from this Disorder; but only to shew, that they are not of such general Use in this Fever as some may imagine; and also to shew that, if they are admini-

stered

ſtered before the *Putreſcence* is over, they will do harm.*

Neither will aſtringent Medicines be of any Uſe in this Diſorder; for I have often obſerved that the Number of Stools is generally increaſed by them.

It may alſo be obſerved that, let the Stools be ever ſo frequent and watery, there are generally ſome hard Globules among them.

To illuſtrate what I have ſaid, I ſhall add ſome Hiſtories of the different Complaints attending this Diſorder, with the Medicines from which they received Relief.

A young Man, about nineteen Years of Age, of a weak Conſtitution, found himſelf not very well, having a great Liſtleſſneſs, Uneaſineſs, Pain in his Head, with a Sickneſs at his Stomach, &c. on the ſecond Day he was let Blood; on the third, he took a Purge; on the fourth I ſaw him for the firſt Time: He told me his Complaints were much the ſame as when he was firſt taken ill, but greatly increaſed; that the Purge he had taken the Day before

* After the virulence of the Fever is over, and the Bowels become ſettled, I have often obſerved great Benefit from Bark Medicines.

ſtill

ſtill continued to operate: This Evening he took a Vomit of *Ipecacuanha*, which worked him very well; at Night, after the Vomit had done working, he took a Bolus with *Rhubarb* and *Dioſcordium*: On the fifth Day, he ſeemed ſomewhat relieved, though his Fever and Diarrhæa ſtill continued; his Pulſe was ſmall and quick; the Pains in his Head, Back, &c. rather increaſed; his Tongue very foul and dry: He began to take the following Draught every ſix Hours,

℞ *Decoct. Sacri. Fuller.* ℥ ij
Cal. Antim illot. gr. xv. M. f. Hauſt.

This Medicine he continued with ſeeming Advantage, (though his Diarrhæa and Fever were never ſtopped) 'till the 13th Day of his Diſorder; when I found his Pulſe very quick and ſmall, that he had complained of frequent Chills, which were ſucceeded by Fever Fits, that went off with violent and profuſe Sweats; he alſo complained of an Uneaſineſs and Burning in his Throat, with ſome Difficulty in ſwallowing.

On examining his Mouth and Throat, I found the *Tonſils*, *Uvula*, and *Velum* Palatinum

covered

covered over, with one continued white *Eſchar*, much resembling any fleſhy Part that had been lately burnt.

Now this Caſe appeared plainly to be a putrid Fever attended with a very bad putrid ſore Throat; therefore being well ſatisfied with Regard to his Diſorder, and conſidering how great the Efficacy of the Bark is thought to be in putrid ſore Throats, I gave him ſome Draughts every four Hours, compoſed of the *Extract of Bark*, *Snake Root*, *Venice Treacle*, &c. This Method he continued two Days, viz. from the thirteenth to the 15th Day of his Diſorder; his Stools were now increaſed, together with his Fever; Stupidity and great Weakneſs: However as his Caſe was deſperate, and as the *Bark* is recommended to be a Specifick in a putrid ſore Throat, I was determined to give it a full and a fair Trial, therefore on this Day I added to the Draughts ſome of the *Pulv. e Bol. Comp.* hoping thereby to make the *Bark* ſtay in his Bowels, and prevent his Purging; the next Day, being the ſixteenth, I found his Diarrhæa rather increaſed than leſſened, and he ſeemed every Hour worſe and worſe, and not far from Death.

On

On Account of his violent Diarrhæa, I was now determined, for the first Time (having never before either administered it myself, or had ever seen it administered by others) to try the *Vitr. Antim. cerat.*

I now left off all other Medicines, and gave him the following Draught, which he repeated every six Hours.

℞. *Decoct. Sacri. Fuller.* ℥ *ij*
Ther. And. ℈ *ss*
Vitr. Antim. cerat. gr. ij M. f. Haust.

This made him a little sick, and he vomited once or twice this Day; he always seemed greatly relieved by it: This Method he continued with hourly Advantage, for three Days; in which Time his Stools were greatly abated, his Fever less, and his Senses clearer. From these favourable Appearances, I continued them till the twenty-second Day of his Disorder; by which Time his Stools were become regular, the *Eschar* which covered the greater Part of his *Tonsils*, *Uvula*, &c. sloughed off; the Parts under it looked florid and well. He continued this Medicine some Days longer, though not so often; he now began to recover

daily, though but slowly; being brought down so very weak and low that it was a Week longer before he could sit up in his Bed; the only Nourishment he could yet take was warm Milk just taken from the Cow, which *he said he longed for*, and which agreed very well with him: It was difficult for him to swallow this; or any Thing else for some Time, occasioned by a loss of Substance of the Parts, (the *Eschars*, or mortified Parts, being thrown off in *Sloughs*). It was a Fortnight longer before he could take any stronger Food; and, though he was young, it was more than three Months before he recovered his former State of Health.

I have already observed that this was the first Person, in a putrid Fever, to whom I gave the *Vitr. Antim. cerat.* though I had read what had been published in the *Edinburgh* Medical Essays some Years before; but it being, as I thought, a very strong Medicine, and not meeting with a Case of such Nature as to require so powerful a one, I had not before tried it. But after this, as the same Kind of putrid Fever raged much among the Poor, in and about this Place, I continued to give it; which, on many and repeated Trials, answered not only in the putrid epidemical Fever which

then

then raged, but alſo in every putrid Fever I have been concerned with ever ſince.*

It ſeemed to give the moſt apparent Relief to thoſe who had a *Diarrhœa* attending their Fever, which is one of the worſt and moſt troubleſome Kind, though I experienced it to be a powerful Medicine in thoſe putrid Fevers, which were not attended with a *Diarrhœa*.

From this Caſe may be obſerved the bad Effects which were occaſioned by giving the *Bark*, before the *Putreſcence* of the Juices in this Fever was ſufficiently carried off; though after that is done, I have obſerved the moſt ſalutary Effects to proceed from it: as may be ſeen in the following Caſe.

I was called to a Woman of about thirty Years of Age, of a tender Conſtituion; this was the fifth Day of her Illneſs; ſhe had been before blooded and taken ſome Powder of Rhubarb; ſhe told me her Complaints were much increaſed ſince ſhe was firſt ſeized; that ſhe now had great Pain in her Head, Back, &c. attended with great Sickneſs and a violent Purging, which ſeemed to weaken her to a

* It is now more than eight Years, ſince my firſt giving it, in which Time I have adminiſtered it to ſome Hundreds with Succeſs.

great Degree; her Urine was of a natural Colour with a farinaceous Sediment. I gave her four Grains of the *Vitr. Antim. cerat.* in ſome of *Fuller's Decoct. Sacr.* every ſix Hours; from which ſhe received great Relief, the Pains in her Head and Back, and her *Diarrhœa* being greatly abated; and ſhe continued getting better daily, till the thirteenth Day of her Diſorder, when ſhe got up, her Fever being near gone, her Bowels ſettled, and her Stools regular; ſhe alſo got up again on the fourteenth Day about Twelve o'Clock: But, ſoon after ſhe was up, ſhe complained of great Faintneſs with frequent Chills, which were ſucceeded by an univerſal Sweat, with a Heat and Burning in her Throat; it was alſo troubleſome to ſwallow; they got her to Bed as ſoon as they could; I was immediately ſent for; when I came, I found her Pulſe quick, low, and fluttering; on examining her Mouth and Throat, I found the *Tonſils* looked pale and of a cineritious Colour, ſome Part of them ſeemed already covered with an *Eſchar*.

As I ſuppoſed that the greateſt Part of the putrid Matter had already been carried off from her Stomach and Inteſtines by the repeated *Draughts*, with *Vitr. Antim. cerat.* which ſhe

had

had taken, and her Bowels were pretty well settled; I gave her a Draught with the *Extract Cort.* and *Conf. Card.* which she repeated every four Hours; on the fifteenth her Throat and Mouth continued much the same as the Day before; but her Tongue and the Parts of her Mouth which seemed clear before, were now covered all over with Apthæ, or little small white Blisters.

The Bark Draughts agreed well with her, and she was in better Spirits; on the sixteenth Day her Sweat abated, her Pulse was more full and regular, the Apthæ near gone, and some of the Sloughs separated from her Throat; by continuing these Draughts about a Week longer, she got through this violent Disorder, and by Degrees recovered her former State of Health. At the going off of her Disorder, she had a large Discharge by Spitting.

A healthy young Man of about twenty Years of Age applied to me for Assistance. He told he had been ill for three Days; that he had great Pain in his Head and Back; that he was very restless and uneasy; his Pulse was very quick and small; his Skin dry; his Water of a natural Colour with a mealy Sediment; he seemed almost stupid; he had not

had

had a Stool during the Time he had been taken, which was three Days.

Though I was well satisfied this was an Attack of the putrid Fever, then raging among us, yet as he was a strong young Man, and had not had a Stool for the three Days he had been taken ill (which was a common Case at the first Attack) I ventured to give him an opening Draught, which moved him three Times, and was followed by a violent *Diarrhœa*, attended with great Sickness and Vomiting.

This being the fifth Day of his Disorder, he took the Draughts as before mentioned with *Vitr. Antim. Cerat.* On the sixth Day, his *Diarrhœa* continued, and his other bad Symptoms were rather increased than otherwise: On this I increased the *Vitr. Antim. cerat.* to four Grains; on the seventh his Symptoms were much the same as the Day before; he also now complained of a violent Heat and Burning in his Throat, with profuse Sweats and great Sickness; the *Diarrhœa* still continuing together with his Fever: On Examination, I found all the back Part of his Mouth and Throat covered with ash-coloured *Eschars*; his Tongue had thrown off a Slough, and was changed from one that was greatly furred to

one

one that was quite clean, red, and parched; I still continued giving him his Draughts, with *Vitr. Antim. cerat.* but increased the Quantity to six Grains; on the eighth Day his Symptoms were somewhat relieved, he had a better Night, and from this Time he grew daily better: On the twelfth Day, some of the *Eschars* began to separate; he likewise brought up a Quantity of putrid Matter, together with Pieces of Flesh and Skin and Sloughs; he continued his Medicine till the twenty-fourth Day, at which Time his Stomach and Bowels were thoroughly settled, his Throat quite clean, and his Fever gone. He now abated his Medicines, and mended daily till he got to his former State of Health.

The foregoing Histories were taken down about eight Years ago, but as I think there is something wanting in them, to shew the bad Consequences that generally follow on giving the Bark in putrid Fevers, *before the Putrescence is over*, I shall here subjoin two others, which are of a late Date; in both which I was assisted by an able Physician. In these Cases the Bark was found not only to disagree, but also to bring on the worst of Symptoms. It may therefore be hoped that it will not be

given,

given, but with the greateſt Caution, till the *Putreſcence* is ſubdued.

A young Gentleman of about twelve Years old, complained of Liſtleſſneſs, Pains in his Head and Back. It being the latter End of the Year, it was thought that this might proceed from a foul Stomach, occaſioned by eating too plentifully of Fruit; therefore on the ſecond Day of his complaining, he took a Purge which worked him very well; on the third Day his bad Symptoms were increaſed, with a quick Pulſe and dry Skin; on this he took ſome ſaline Draughts with Rhubarb; theſe Draughts he alſo continued to take on the fourth; on the fifth he had a violent Purging; the Pains in his Head and Back were very great; he was very Sick; his Urine was of a natural Colour, but rather paler than common, with a farinaceous Sediment; his Pulſe ſmall and quick: It now appeared clearly to be a putrid Fever, on which he took two Grains of the *Vitr. Antim. cerat.* in an Ounce and Half of *Fuller's Decoct. Sacr.* which he repeated every ſix Hours; on the ſixth his Head Ach was abated; all his other Symptoms as the Day before; his Medicines were continued; on the ſeventh his *Diarrhœa* and Fever

were

were not quite so violent; on the eighth he complained of a Heat in his Throat, with a little Difficulty of swallowing; on examining the Parts complained of, the *Tonsils*, &c. looked pale; there also appeared some *Aphtæ*; all his former Symptoms were rather abated; on the ninth his Stools were regular, his Throat, Fever, Pains, &c. better; the *Aphtæ* still continuing; his Urine, which till now always let fall a farinaceous Sediment, became turbid and of a little higher Colour; he now took some Cordial Draughts, every four Hours, composed of *Pulv. Contrayer. Syr. Croci*, &c. On the tenth, he was much the same as he was the Day before; his Urine was quite clear and of an higher Colour; on the eleventh and twelfth, he continued taking these cordial Draughts, and seemed to be getting better; on the thirteenth, it was thought that the *Putrescence* was so far abated that the *Bark* would be the most useful Medicine to him; on this he took some of the *Extract* with *Conf. Card*, &c. On the fourteenth, he was not so well as the Day before, had two griping Stools; he continued the Bark Draughts with *Decoct. Fracastor*, after every loose Stool; on the fifteenth he was much worse; his griping

Stools were increased; his Mouth and Tongue greatly furred; the *Aphtæ* still continuing; his Pulse was very small and quick, with Twitchings of the Tendons and Stupidity; on this it was not doubted but that the Bark had been the Cause of all those bad Symptoms; it was now laid aside, and he again returned to his Cordial Draughts as before: On the Sixteenth his Fever was greatly abated; his purging and griping Stools had left him; his *Aphtæ* gone; his Mouth much better; after which he continued his Cordial Draughts about a Week longer, in which Time his Disorder was conquered, and nothing remained but great Weakness. It was again thought right to add some Bark to his Cordial Draughts, which now agreed very well with him; these he continued for another Week, at which Time having regained a good Appetite, and Slept well, &c. he left off all Medicines, and, being young, he soon recovered his former State of Health.

As it is no uncommon Thing for an inflammatory Case to terminate in a putrid one, and then in Death; in the following History it may be observed that a putrid Fever, by the Power of Medicine, was changed from the

putrid

putrid to the inflammatory Kind and thereby cured.

A Woman of about thirty Years of Age was taken ill, about three o'Clock in the Afternoon, with a chilly Fit, which lasted about an Hour; this was succeeded by a Fever Fit, that continued a great Part of the Night; on the next Day, she seemed tolerably well in the Morning, but towards Evening, she was again taken chilly, which was again succeeded by a Fit of the Fever, which continued a great Part of the Night; she seemed tolerable the next Morning: This being the third Day, she had her chilly and Fever Fit as before; on the fourth Day in the Morning, her Fever was very little; her Pulse not differing much from a Person in Health; I desired her to take a Vomit, but being very averse to it, and not having had a Stool for three Days last past, I gave her a Purge, which worked her to a very great Degree; her Urine was nearly of a natural Colour, and let fall a mealy Sediment, instead of a brick-coloured one, which is observed to be the constant Attendant on intermitting Cases: This made me fearful that her Fever was a putrid and not an intermitting one; however, I was willing to try what

 the

the Bark would do: On the sixth Day, she began to take the Bark, which was joined with Snake-root and Venice Treacle, in order to keep it on the Bowels, if possible; however it both griped and purged her a good deal; this together with her other Symptoms confirmed me it was a putrid Case; her Tongue was very dry and a little foul; in order to settle her Bowels again, I gave her *Fuller's Decoct. Sacr.* to be taken every four Hours, which procured her some Relief; on the eighth Day a Physician was called in, but I had not the Opportunity of meeting him; he imagined it was an intermittent, ordered her a Vomit, which worked her very well, after which she took *Huxham's Tincture of Bark*, every four Hours, at the Abatement of the Fever; this purged and griped her in the same Manner as the Bark had done some Days before: On the ninth Day, she took four Grains more of *Ipecacuanha*, which did not create the least Sickness; her Purging still continuing, she took *Decoct. Fracastor.* with *Tinct. Thebaica.* after every loose Stool; a Blister was laid on at Night; on the eleventh her Head was much confused, with a Stupidity; her *Diarrhœa* continued; she sweat violently;

her

her Urine ſtill continued to let fall a farinaceous Sediment; her Tongue was quite florid and dry, as if the Skin had been pulled off from it; the *Tonſils*, &c. covered over with white *Eſchars*, which appeared to be little more than Skin deep; ſhe complained of a Heat and Dryneſs in her Throat, and ſaid it was troubleſome for her to ſwallow. All theſe Symptoms confirmed us that it was a putrid Fever, attended with a putrid ſore Throat; I then mentioned the great Succeſs I had for ſome Years obſerved from the *Vitr. Antim. Cerat.* in Caſes of this Nature; however this was deferred for the Time, and ſhe took ſome Draughts every four Hours, with *Pulv. Contrayerv.* & *Conf. Card.*; on the twelfth, her Symptoms were much the ſame as they were the Day before; ſhe now took Dr. *James's* Powder as directed by himſelf; ſome of the Sloughs were this Day thrown off from her Throat, and others again ſucceeded in their Places; the Urine the ſame as before, her *Diarrhæa* violent; on the thirteenth, ſhe continued her Medicines as the Day before, with *Decoct. Fracaſtor.* after every looſe Stool; her Purging was as bad as ever; her Head greatly diſordered, with a little Dilirium and

great

great Stupidity; she Sweat to a great Degree; her Throat no better; the Strangury very violent; her Urine of a natural Colour, with a farinaceous Sediment; great Restlessness and Anxiety, with Twitchings of the Tendons and Convulsions; at Night it was thought she was dying; she now began to take two Grains of the *Vitr. Antim. ceratol.* in *Fuller's Decoct. Sacr.* every six Hours; on the fourteenth, her Stupidity, *Diarrhœa*, both seemed somewhat abated; however as the *Vitr. Antim. cerat.* did not occasion any Sickness, she took four Grains in every Draught instead of two. On the fifteenth Day, we found she had a better Night with some Sleep; she had no Stool for about fourteen Hours, but had two this Morning about ten o'Clock, and no other all Day; her Throat looked cleaner, and continued to throw off Sloughs; she swallowed much better; her Strangury was gone, her Urine still continued to let fall a mealy Sediment, though it was a little higher coloured. On the sixteenth Day, she continued her Draughts as before; she had some Sleep last Night; her Stupidity and all her other bad Symptoms were abated; her Urine as the Day before; her Tongue florid, but rather moister. On the

seventeenth,

seventeenth, she still continued to gain Ground; had but two Stools for the last twenty-four Hours, though these were still very loose; her Urine higher coloured, but settled as before. On the eighteenth Day she continued much the same; had two loose Stools; her Urine as before. On the nineteenth Day, we found she had had a very good Night, got up for about an Hour; she had two loose Stools in the last twenty-four Hours; the Twitchings of the Tendons gone; her Head clear; her Mouth and Tongue quite moist; the Sloughs in her Throat near gone; her Urine pretty high coloured, without any Sediment, only a Cloud suspended in it; She eat a little *Sago* and *Panada*; she could swallow pretty well; she still continued her Draughts as before. On seeing her on the twentieth Day, we found she had had a very good Night; had no Stool since the Day before; her Tongue, Mouth, and Throat better; her Urine high-coloured, with a Cloud in it; she now complained of great Pain on the outside just below both her Ears, which Parts now began to swell and inflame; her Head clear without any Stupidity or Delirium; she took her Draughts as before; the Blister which had

discharged

diſcharged immoderately till now, began to dry, which on the twenty-firſt Day was near healed; ſhe had a good Night; her Urine high-coloured as the Day before; ſhe complained much of the Inflammation and Pain under her Ears; her Mouth and Throat clean and moiſt; her Senſes clear, had but little Thirſt, her Pulſe much fuller and ſtronger than before, and quicker than a Perſon in Health.

Now, on finding her putrid Fever gone, and what Fever was left to be of the inflammatory Kind, and that ſhe had no Stool for the laſt two Days, her Medicines were quite altered; ſhe now began to take ſaline Draughts with *Infuſ. Sen*; on the twenty-ſecond Day, ſhe had four looſe Stools from her ſaline opening Draughts, which ſhe bore very well; her Urine ſtill continued high-coloured, with a Cloud ſuſpended in it, as before; ſhe was more thirſty; her Pulſe quicker than the Day before; was in great Pain under her right Ear, which was now more ſwelled and inflamed, which Swelling began to get hard; the Pain under her left Ear was now trifling, and the Inflammation near gone. On the *twenty-third Day*, her chief Complaints were

the

were the Pain and Inflammation under her right Ear; the Hardneſs daily increaſing; ſhe got up this Day; the Swelling under her right Ear had ſpread itſelf near over the Cheek on that Side: it had now an emollient Poultice applied to it, which was changed every twelve Hours. As the only Complaint ſhe now had was this Inflammation and Swelling under her Ear, (which appeared to be a critical one) ſhe left off all Medicines, though ſhe had ſtill ſome Thirſt, and ſuch a Fever as might be imagined to proceed from this Inflammation only; her Stools were very regular; ſhe was ſtill very weak. On the twenty-fourth Day, ſhe was much the ſame; the Swelling and Inflammation continually increaſing, which now affected the Inſide of her Throat on that Side; ſo that ſhe could not ſwallow but with Difficulty. On the twenty-fifth Day, the Swelling and Inflammation on the Inſide of her Throat, and under her Ear, began to abate; her Pulſe became regular; her Thirſt was gone; her Urine of a proper Colour, with a good Sediment.

Thus ſhe continued to get daily better, though always under ſome Pain till the thirty-firſt Day of her Illneſs, there was now perceived

ceived a Fluctuation under her right Ear; which was opened, when it discharged about two large Spoonfuls of a well concocted Matter, which continued to discharge about another Week, though every Day less and less. She continued to recover her Appetite and Strength daily, till she arrived to as good a State of Health as she enjoyed before her Illness. *

* From the Necessity there was of altering the Medicines in this Case, as well as a great many others; the Mischievousness and Absurdity of the too general Credulity in *Nostrums*, may be observed: For, from these Examples, it must appear that, if they are of any Efficacy, the Death of many Persons must be occasioned by them.

Observations of this Kind will shew why two Physicians may treat the same Disorder, at different Times, with different and even opposite Medicines; and will also shew us that they might have *both* acted upon the same Principle; and that *both*, at different Stages of the Disorder, used the most proper Methods to assist their Patient. To illustrate this, and place it in the clearest Light I can, I shall suppose, for Instance, that these two were concerned with the same Patient in the Small Pox; as this is a Disorder that cannot be mistaken.

Now, on the first Seizure, one of the Physicians is called in; he finds his Patient under great Pains, Sickness, &c. and all the other Symptoms of an inflammatory Fever; he also knows, both from his own Experience and that of others, that if the Small Pox succeeds when the Person is before inflamed, either by catching of Cold, Drinking, or by being over-heated from Exercise, or by any Thing else; He has it to a much more violent Degree, than, in all Probability he would have had it, had not this been the Case.

He also observes that, where Nature is left to herself, and does her own Offices without the Assistance of Art, there it always follows that the *more gentle the Fever* and the *longer the*

Time

From what has been obſerved I think we may collect the following Aphoriſms.

Time from the Seizure to the coming out of the Puſtules of the Small Pox, ſo much the more favourable they are, unleſs the Attack is of ſuch a violent Nature, as to bring on the immediate Putreſcence of the Juices, and then perhaps the Patient will ſometimes die without the Appearance of any Puſtules at all, which is a Caſe I have ſeen more than once.

It may alſo be obſerved, that if the Small Pox appear within the firſt twenty-four Hours of the firſt Attack? Death always enſues; if in thirty-ſix? moſt commonly ſo; if in forty-eight? great Danger; if on the third Day? they moſtly do well; if on the fourth? it is ſeldom but what they are of the moſt favourable Kind.

The above Obſervations make it appear that the beſt and ſafeſt Method to relieve his Patient, and leſſen his Diſorder ſo far as that Nature may be able to throw off her preſent Burden, will be to treat it as other inflammatory Diſorders, by gentle Evacuations, cooling and diluting Medicines.

Now we will ſuppoſe the Patient is gone through this Stage of his Diſorder, and a ſecond Phyſician is called in towards the *Criſis*: Notwithſtanding the judicious Treatment of the former Phyſician, he finds the Patient ſinking under the Weight of his Diſorder, with great Stupidity or Inſenſibility; the Matter (which, if Things had gone on well, would have filled up the Puſtules) to be ſmall in Quantity, and inſtead of being of a good Colour and Conſiſtence, to be a thin, watery, and almoſt putrid Liquid; the Swellings ſubſiding apace, with other Complaints of this Kind: Hence he finds that *Nature* is *now* to be aſſiſted with Cordials and Alexipharmacs, to keep up the *now* almoſt expiring internal *Expanſion*, and by that Means give her Power to throw off that *putrid Virus*, which, without this Aſſiſtance, will every Hour get farther Advantage till it overpowers and deſtroys the Patient.

Though both theſe Phyſicians treated their Patient in the beſt Manner poſſible, and, perhaps, both Methods, in their Turn, were the Means of preſerving his Life; yet how eaſy is it for the *ignorant* or *malevolent* to throw out Reflections, and to ſay that, as *one* treated the Small Pox with *cooling Medicines*, and

the

I. That where a Patient, being of a ſanguine Habit of Body, is ſeized with the Symptoms of an inflammatory Fever, with great Pain and Difficulty of ſwallowing, continually increaſing, even ſometimes to threaten Suffocation; the *Tonſils*, *Uvula*, &c. appearing *red*, *tenſe*, *and ſmooth*, the ſurrounding Parts being alſo inflamed, the Pulſe ſtrong, the Spirits high, the Urine high coloured, and crude; there can be no great Danger in declaring it to be of the inflammatory Kind, and that it muſt be treated as ſuch, by Evacuations of all Sorts, with opening, cooling, and diluting Medicines.

II. That where the Patient is attacked with a great Swelling or puffing up of the *Tonſils*, *Uvula*, &c. that this Swelling, on its firſt Appearance is *lax and uneven*, with a Stiffneſs

the *other with hot*, one muſt be in the wrong; becauſe they were both concerned with the ſame Patient, in the ſame Caſe, and in the Small Pox, and of Conſequence in the ſame Diſorder.

Now, as I have related this Caſe, I ſhall leave every one to make their own Remarks thereon, and ſhall only obſerve, that theſe Caſes muſt make it appear to every Man of common Senſe, who has any Value for his Life or Health, that he ſhould not neglect getting the *conſtant Aſſiſtance* (when neceſſary) of ſome of the beſt and moſt able Practitioners in Phyſick; and not to truſt it to *Noſtrums*, or to the Direction of ſome ſuperficial Dablers in Medicine, who have little more to recommend them than a good Aſſurance, with a few *Receipts* they think adapted for every Diſorder.

and

and emphyſematous Swelling of the Neck, together with an Efflorescence on the Shoulders, extending down the Arms; when in a little Time, this Swelling of the *Tonſils*, &c. ſubſides, and alters to a white, cineritious, or aſh Colour, with a quick ſmall Pulſe, Dejection of Spirits and Anxiety; this ſore Throat may be declared to be of the *gangrenous* Kind, and requires warm aromatick Fomentations, Vapors, and Cataplaſms; inwardly Bark, cordial and alexipharmac Medicines; abſtaining from all Evacuations, even from Bliſters.

III. That when the Patient has laboured under a putrid Fever, for ſome Days, with a ſmall and quick Pulſe; his Urine loaded with a great Sediment, and generally of a natural Colour; complains of a ſore Throat; though ſeldom with very great Difficulty in ſwallowing: On Inſpection, we find the *Tonſils*, *Uvula*, &c. covered with white, cineritious, or aſh-coloured Sloughs, *Apthæ*, or white Bliſters; which laſt often affect not only the Parts of the Throat, but alſo the whole Mouth; we may then declare this to be a PUTRID ſore Throat; that we muſt abſtain from Evacuations of all Sorts, and likewiſe from all Preparations of the *Bark*, *till the Putreſcence of the Juices is abated*, after

which

which it is often found to be of great Uſe in recovering the Patient; that the Medicines to be given muſt be Alexipharmacs and Cordials, together with *Antimonials*, which ſeem to be *Specificks* in *this* Diſorder.

THE END.

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